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Systematics and Faunistics of the Neotropical Grapholitini, 4: *Cydia* Hübner, [1825] (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & V. O. Becker

Abstract

Twenty-two species are treated of which eleven are described as new: *Cydia atheta* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. bellatula* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. caena* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. imitor* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. etes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. henotica* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. telodes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. , *C. scotina* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. magnuncus* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. palassa* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. and *C. imias* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. *Laspeyresia rhodaspis* Meyrick is transferred to *Cydia.*
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Grapholitini, *Cydia*, new species, distribution, Neotropical.

Systemática y faunística de los Grapholitini Neotropicales, 4: *Cydia* Hübner, [1825] (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se tratan veintidós especies de las cuales once son descritas como nuevas: *Cydia atheta* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. bellatula* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. caena* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. imitor* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. etes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. henotica* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. telodes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. , *C. scotina* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. magnuncus* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *C. palassa* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. y *C. imias* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. *Laspeyresia rhodaspis* Meyrick es transferida a *Cydia.*
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Grapholitini, *Cydia*, nuevas especies, distribución, Neotropical.

Introduction

Cydia Hübner, [1825] was characterized and re-described by DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV (1968) and OBRAZTSOV (1959). More recent reviews including the Palaearctic fauna were presented by RAZOWSKI (1989, 2011). RAZOWSKI (2003) also provided a revision of the European fauna, with colour illustrations of the adults and genitalia.

Synonyms of the genus and Palaearctic species were compiled by OBRAZTSOV (1959) who provided an illustrated catalogue to the species, and by DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV (1968) and RAZOWSKI (2003).

Cydia is one of the most widely distributed grapholitine genera. It is comprised of over 40 European species and is occurs throughout the entire Palaearctic region. The number of Palaearctic Asian species is comparable. POWELL (1983) listed over 40 Nearctic species. The Oriental fauna is not yet summarized, and KOMAI & HORAK (2006) listed only one species introduced to Australia (*C. pomonella* (Linnaeus, 1758)). POWELL *et al*. (1995) listed 42 Neotropical (including Mexico) species, and recently RAZOWSKI (2011) added further six new species. In the course of the present study, ten new species are described, bringing the total number of Neotropical species to 58.

Material

All specimens were collected by the junior author in Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the U.S.A. (Texas). The holotypes of the newly described species are deposited in the Becker Collection, Camacan, Brazil and eventually in one of the Brazilian museums. Some paratypes are kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Cracow, Poland.

Note: The numbers cited on the labels of the type material are the entry numbers of the specimens in the register book of the Becker collection. Abbreviations: GS - genitalia slide, CB - Collection of V. O. Becker, NHML - Natural History Museum, London and WZ - Witold Zajda.

Systematic part

Cydia atheta Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Fig. 16)

Holotype male: "Brazil: Rio Brilhante, Mato Grosso, 25-I-1971, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 13730"; GS 543 WZ. Paratype male, same label.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head yellowish cream; labial palpus and thorax slightly browner. Forewing weakly expanding terminally. Ground colour brownish; costal strigulate yellowish cream; divisions pale brown; ocellus yellowish cream with brown spots. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing brownish more yellowish than forewing, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1): Tegumen slender, rounded apically, with some short hairs; valva broad in basal 1/3 with short, fairly broad neck; sacculus convexly rounded; ventral incision rather deep; cucullus oval with large, slightly variable, ventral lobe; aedeagus long, slender.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: The shape of the valva of *Cydia atheta* is most similar to that of *C. gallaesaliciana* (Riley, 1881) from Missouri, USA, but the aedeagus is most similar to that of the Brazilian *C. tonosticha* (Meyrick, 1922). *Cydia atheta* has a hairy terminal part of the tegumen resembles that of *Gymnandrosoma punctidiscanum* (Dyar, 1904).

Etymology: The name refers to the systematic position of the species; Greek: *ἀτηετος* (athetos) - rejected.

Cydia bellatula Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Fig. 17)

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Napo. Mishualli, 450 m, XII-1992, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 102222"; GS 595 WZ.

Description: Wing span 8 mm. Head yellow cream; thorax grey with bluish white hue and bluish refraction. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; apex broadly rounded; termen slightly convexly oblique, only weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour greyish with bluish white hue and bluish refraction; pinkish suffusion near middle of wing followed by similar marbling in tornal 0.25 of wing and two vertical lines distally to median cell; costal strigulae white; divisions brown. Pale brown costal half of median fascia and black spot before middle of cubital arm of median cell. Cilia brownish grey with black basal line at median part of termen. Hindwing opalescent whitish with brown suffusions posteriorly and brown venation; elongate scales between first two anal veins. Cilia whitish-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2): Terminal part of tegumen somewhat elongate, triangular; sacculus straight, angulate, with long hairs postmedially; neck of valva short, rather broad; cucullus oval with proximal end of ventral lobe protruding; aedeagus fairly long, slender, curved.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: The male genitalia of *Cydia bellatula* resembles those of *tonosticha* but *bellatula* can be distinguished by its shorter cucullus bearing distinct lobes.

Etymology: The name refers to the beautiful facies of the species; Latin: *bellatula* - small, nice.

Cydia caena Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Fig. 18)

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Napo, Mishualli, 450 m, XII-1992, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 102221"; GS 600 WZ.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head yellow; thorax grey, whitish proximally. Forewing broad, expanding posteriorly; termen long not oblique, indistinctly convex, weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale ferruginous grey, suffused brownish olive, rust along dorsal half of termen; tornal area bluish grey, marbled cream; two vertical lines at end of median cell; costal strigulae white cream; divisions grey-brown. Markings in form of three black spots in oblique row from median part of subdorsal area, followed by a subapical, browner dot; trace of brown costal part of median fascia. Cilia pale grey-brown with fine black basal line. Hindwing brownish with slight rust hue, whiter basally; cilia whitish with brown scaling.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3): Terminal part of tegumen broad; valva moderately broad with broad neck and rather shallow ventral incision; sacculus straight; cucullus elongate-oval, densely bristled; aedeagus long, slender, bent.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *Cydia caena* is similar to and closely related to *imitor*, but *caena* has a browner hue and three black spots of forewing (two in *imitor*), a pale basal half of hindwing (brownish hindwing in *imitor*) and an elongate cucullus (longer in *imitor*). Also related to *C. onosticha* (Meyrick, 1922).

Etymology: The name refers to status of this moth; Greek: καινος (kainos) - unknown.

Cydia imitor Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Fig. 19)

Holotype male: "Mexico: Tam[aulipas] El Encino, 250 m, 4-13-VIII-1988, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 69154"; GS 582 WZ.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head yellow, darker dorsally; thorax grey, grey-white proximally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; termen not oblique, weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish ferruginous, paler in basal half of wing than along termen, suffused whitish grey along costa anteriorly; costal strigulae whitish; divisions yellow-brown; refractive lines weak; tornal third of wing leaden grey with pinkish white maculation and lines followed by yellow-cream vertical lines. Markings deep brown in form of large subcostal spot almost connected with more medioposterior smaller spot. Cilia glossy brownish with distinct basal line. Hindwing brown slightly paler basally; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4): As in *C. caena* but ventral incision of valva longer, more shallow; neck of valva and cucullus slenderer, more elongate; aedeagus slightly longer.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *Cydia imitor* is closely related to and possibly a subspecies of *C. caena.* The male genitalia of *C. imitor* differ from those of *C. caena* in having the ventral incision of valva longer and more shallow; the neck of the valva and the cucullus slender and more elongate; and the aedeagus slightly longer. In addition, *C. imitor* has "marbling" of forewing that is lacking in *C. caena*.

Etymology: The name refers to the similarity with *C. caena*; Latin: *imitor* - I imitate.

Cydia etes Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Fig. 20)

Holotype male: "Mexico: Tam[aulipas] El Encino, 250 m, 4-13-VIII-1988, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 69153"; GS 586 WZ.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head cream; thorax olive grey. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen slightly convexly oblique, weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour brownish olive, tinged pale ferruginous in posterior half, with paler trace of dorsal patch and darker shades; costal strigulae white; divisions brown; ocellar area elongate, ochreous with six

black dashes, convex refractive line present; cream vertical lines in posterior half of median cell. Cilia whitish brown scaled, with fine blackish basal line. Hindwing brown paler basally; cilia white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5): Tegumen broad; valva slender; sacculus weakly convex; neck of valva broad; ventral incision indistinct, shallow; cucullus elongate with ill-defined ventral lobe; aedeagus slender, long.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. etes* is closely related to *C. tonosticha, C. caena* and *C. imitor* but *etes* has a single pale yellow fascia of the ocellus (lacking in the other species), a more slender cucullus, and more shallow ventral incision of valva.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the close systematic position of this species with *C. tonosticha* and its allies; Greek: *ἐτες* (etes) - a neighbour.

Cydia tonosticha (Meyrick, 1922)

Several specimens from Guatemala (El Rosario, Peten, 10-12-VIII-1972), Costa Rica (Turrialba, 600 m, 9-IX-1972) and Brazil (Caraca, 1300 m, Minas Gerais, 25-X-1994; CB 38987, 93586, 37642).

Cydia tonosticha was described from Teffé, Brazil; it was recorded from Venezuela by RAZOWSKI (2011) and from Peru by HEPPNER *et al*. (2009).

Cydia membrosa (Heinrich, 1926) (Figs 21, 22)

Several specimens from U.S.A. (Texas, San Benito, 10 m, 25-VII-1988) and Puerto Rico (Guanica, 170 m, 20-VIII-1987; CB 67897).

Description: Variation. Wing span 16-20 mm. Head dirty cream; thorax grey to brownish grey, tegula darker basally, seldom whitish terminally. Ground colour white to grey with some whitish parts (dorsal patch); suffusions grey to brown, markings darker occasionally with blackish brown parts. Cilia white grey to brownish. Hindwing brownish, more or less paler basally.

Male genitalia of specimen from Puerto Rico (Fig. 6): Uncus well developed, pointed; neck of valva short, broad; cucullus elongate-oval; aedeagus long, slender. Specimens from Texas with rather rounded apex of uncus, more convex sacculus, and broader neck of valva.

Female genitalia (specimen from Puerto Rico; Fig. 14): Sterigma long, fused with posterior part of subgenital sternite, rather weakly sclerotized; sclerite of the latter somewhat expanding at level of ostium bursae; sclerite of antrum weak, sclerite of proximal part of ductus bursae stronger; signa long, slender, curved. Specimen from Texas with broader submedian part of subgenital sternite.

Cydia araucariae (Pastrana, 1950)

Several specimens from Brazil (Paraná, Curitiba, 920 m, 26-IX-1970; colln. Nr. 10682; GS 491 WZ, 492 WZ).

Remarks: *C. araucariae* was described from the State of Misiones, Argentina.

Cydia curitibana Schönherr, 1987

Several specimens from Brazil (Paraná, Curitiba, 920 m, 16-X-1970; CN 10682, 10694; GS 472 WZ, 473 WZ, 491 WZ).

Remarks: This species was described from Curitiba, Paraná.

Cydia trifascicolana Schönherr, 1987

Several specimens from Brazil (São Joaquim, 1400 m, Santa Catarina, 22-24-I-1983, CN 52319; GS 475 WZ and Quedas do Iguacu, Paraná, ex. l., 2-VIII-1993, W. Achten; GS 573 WZ).

Description: Female genitalia. Sterigma slender, elongate, mostly membranous; subgenital sternite in form of lateral slender sclerites extending posterad to end of ostium area; antrum sclerite slender, signa with two slender blades.

Remarks: *C. trifascicolana* was described from Paraná, Brazil.

***Cydia henotica* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Fig. 23)

Holotype male: "Brazil: M[inas]G[erais], Inai, 700 m, 3-XI-1983, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 49884"; GS 564 WZ.

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head yellow; thorax grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa nearly straight; termen not oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour grey to middle of wing, darker along costa and at tornus, scaled orange terminally with grey-brown interruptions; costal strigulae white; refractive lines slender; dorsal patch indistinct, whitish grey, followed by glossy whitish area extending towards termen. Markings represented by slender blackish, median fascia interrupted within median cell. Cilia brownish grey. Hindwing brown; cilia white with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7): Top of tegumen short, not protruding; gnathos broad, sclerotized; basal part of valva rather short; neck broad; sacculus convexly rounded; ventral incision short; cucullus large, rounded caudally with row of setae extending from ventral lobe to middle of posterior edge of basal cavity; aedeagus slender, long.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: In facies *C. henotica* is similar to *C. curitibana*, but the male genitalia are similar to *C. henotica* are most similar to those of *C. pyraspis* and it is allies. The ventral incision of valve is more triangular than in *pyraspis* and the dorsal lobe of cucullus smaller than in *C. rhodaspis*.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the position of this species (between two groups); Greek: *ἡενοτικος* (henotikos) - serving to connect.

Cydia pyraspis (Meyrick, 1928) (Fig. 24)

One ♂ from Pará, Brazil (Belem, 20 m, 10-15-XI-1984; V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 53396; GS 682 WZ. Male genitalia (Fig. 8).

Remarks: This species was described from Cartago, Costa Rica.

Cydia rhodaspis (Meyrick, 1928), **comb. n.**

One male from Costa Rica (Braulio Carillo, 1100 m, VII-1981; CN 44815).

Remarks: *C. rhodaspis* was described from Peru and was illustrated by CLARKE (1958).

Cydia sagittula Razowski, 2011

One example from Mexico (Tenejapan, Vera Cruz, 1300 m, 28-X-1973, CN 39397).

Remarks: This Mexican species described from Nayarit.

***Cydia telodes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs 25, 26)

Holotype male: "Mexico: Chiapas, Villa las Rosas, 1300 m, 27-VI-1981, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 43848"; GS 945 WZ. Paratype male: "Mexico: Tam[aulipas] El Encino, 250 m, 4-13-VIII-1988; CN 69155"; 1 ♀ from same state, from Gomes Farias, 1000 m, 29-31-VII-1988; CN 69824; GS 639 WZ.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head pale orange yellow; labial palpus cream; thorax glossy olive brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen somewhat oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour brown, refractive to mid-costa, orange in remaining area, except dorsal half of terminal area where paler and yellower with some blackish ocellar strigulae and refractive lines; costal strigulae cream; divisions dark brown. Median fascia represented in costal half of wing. Cilia pale brown orange with dark brown basal line. Hindwing dark brown in basal half with bluish gloss; large bunch of cream scent scales at base; cilia white.

Variation: One specimen with wing span 13 mm paler. Female (GS 639 WZ) dark coloured with brownish terminal third of wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9): Tegumen slender, not projecting terminally; basal half of valva rather

short; sacculus convexly rounded; neck of valva broad; ventral incision small; cucullus large, oval; aedeagus slender, long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15): Postostial sterigma elongate, rather well sclerotized; two elongate, apically rounded sclerites from edge of ostium bursae; ductus bursae broad proximally with patch of minute short thorns; sclerite of antrum indistinct; signa slender.

Diagnosis: *C. telodes* is related to *C. sagittula* but it is distinct externally, lacking white striae and with orange scaling in the terminal part of the wing. The genitalia of *C. telodes* differ from *C. sagittula* in having a larges cucullus and a small ventral incision of the valva.

Etymology: The name refers to the colouration of the adult; Greek: τελεος (teleos) - perfect.

***Cydia scotina* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Fig. 27)

Holotype male: "Brazil: BA[hia], Camaca, 400-700 m, 21-30- IX-1981, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 34416"; GS 662 WZ.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head white, vertex sparsely scaled brownish; thorax grey, collar and base of tegula pale blue. Forewing grey, costal area to middle bluish grey; tornal area marbled dirty pink, limited by concolorous line along vein M_3; dorsal patch white, slender, broadest medially; costal strigulae white; divisions black, some followed by finely black strigulated lines. Cilia pale brownish with black basal line. Hindwing dark brown, paler basally; cilia brownish white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10): Uncus-like process o the top of tegumen large, tapering terminally; basal part of valva moderate; sacculus angulate; ventral incision of valva short; cucullus large, oval; aedeagus rather slender, long.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. sotina* is related to *C. teleos*, but *scotina* can be distinguished by its white dorsal forewing patch.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the colouration: Greek: σκοτεινος (skoteinos) - dark.

***Cydia magnuncus* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 28)

Holotype male: "Guatemala: El Rosario, Peten, 10-12-VII- 1972, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 38986"; GS 630 WZ.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head pale orange cream; thorax olive grey, browner posteriorly, tegula grey cream in distal half. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa somewhat convex; apex rounded; termen incised beneath apex. Ground colour brownish, greyer with slight bluish gloss to beyond middle; area of whitish cream interrupted with brown spots beyond middle from tornus to before costa; costal strigulae white. Cilia glossy brownish grey, black basally. Hindwing brown with bluish gloss in anal area and long pencil of slender scent scales hidden in cubital pocket; cilia white with orange brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11): Pedunculi of tegumen long; uncus long, slender; basal part of valva slenderer than cucullus, cucullus large, oval; neck of valva short but distinct; ventral incision subtriangular; aedeagus fairly long, slender, bent.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. magnuncus* is related to the Malayan *C. magnetica* (Meyrick, 1928) but *magnuncus* has a longer aedeagus and a shorter basal part of the valva.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the size of the uncus; Latin: *magnus* - large.

Cydia toreuta (Grote, 1873)

Several specimens from Mexico (Gómez Farias, 2200 m, Tamaulipas 29-V-1997, CB 109392).

Remarks: *C. toreuta* was described from Pennsylvania, USA. According to GILLIGAN *et al*. (2008), it is distributed from Pennsylvania and Minnesota south to Texas.

Cydia montezuma Miller, 1986

Several specimens from Mexico (Santo Tomás Apipilhoasco, 19-III-1981; CB 46453, 46453; GS 479 WZ, 478 WZ).

Remarks: Described from Santo Tomás.

Cydia latiferreana (Walsingham, 1979)

Four specimens from Mexico (Huatusco, 1300 m, Veracruz, 19-23-VIII-1981; GS 480 WZ, CB 44120; GS 461, CB 44121) and Honduras (Tegucigalpa, 7-IX-1973; GS 476, CB 38864, GS 477, CB 38823).

Remarks: This species was described from California and Oregon, USA. According to GILLIGAN *et al*. (2008), it is distributed throughout North America.

Cydia palassa **Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Fig. 29)

Holotype male: "Brazil: D[istrito]F[ederal], Planaltina, 1100 m, 16-X-1990, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 96933"; GS 575 WZ. Paratypes 2 ♂♂ labelled "Brasil: M[ato]G[rosso], Chapada dos Guimaraes, 800 m, 26-X-1993, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 89335"; GS 574 WZ.

Description: Wing span 21.5 mm. Head rust brown; labial palpus cream rust brown terminally; thorax greyish with black markings, blackish proximally. Forewing broad, somewhat expanding to middle; apex rounded; termen slightly oblique and convex. Ground colour whitish grey, mostly suffused with grey, strigulated grey and black, with brownish suffusions postbasally, brownish rust terminally; ocellar area greyish with a few minute black dots; costal strigulae whitish; divisions grey. Markings in shape of brownish grey fascia extending from wing apex proximally anteriorly to ocellus and tornus, black spotted and white edged subcostally. Cilia grey. Hindwing brown, paler basally; cilia brownish cream.

Variation: Paratype wing span ca 20 mm, forewing slightly slenderer than in holotype, ground colour whiter, markings with larger black areas.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12): Tegumen protruding apically with a few minute hairs; valva broad; sacculus short with small caudal prominence; ventral incision elongate; neck of valva broad; cucullus broad, with slightly elongate ventral lobe; aedeagus rather small, slender, protruding ventro-terminally; cornuti numerous.

Diagnosis: In the facies *palassa* is similar to *C. deshaisiana* (Lucas, 1858) from Mexico but in *palassa* the subterminal marking of the forewing curved and, more rust brown, and the neck of valva and the aedeagus are slenderer.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to diffuse suffusions of forewing; Greek: παλασσα (palassa) - stained.

Cydia imias **Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Fig. 30)

Holotype male: "Cuba: G[uan]t[ána]mo, Imias, 10 m, 17-VII-1990, V. O. Becker Col; Col. Becker 72821"; GS 1190. Paratypes 4 identically labeled males.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head greyish; labial palpus and thorax whiter, thorax sprinkled dark grey and white. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen not oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour grey, densely sprinkled whitish except for terminal third; costal strigulae numerous, whitish; divisions dark grey; ocellus with one black spot and refractive lines; dorsal patch whitish grey. Markings dark grey representing remnants of median fascia and indistinct dorsal part of postbasal fascia; slender dotted blackish subterminal fascia. Cilia greyish. Hindwing brownish, paler basally; cilia whitish.

Variation: Wing span 14-16 mm. Paler and darker specimens, some with whitish submedian interfascia and large, black spotted basal blotch.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13): Terminal part of tegumen forming a weak, broad uncus; valva broad to

angle of sacculus, then ventral edge of ventral incision long, oblique; neck of valva short, slender; cucullus oval with large ventral lobe, densely spined; aedeagus short, pointed ventroterminally.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: In the facies *imias* is similar to *C. membrosa* but the male genitalia of *imias* resemble those of *C. pallasa*, with an uncus like top of the tegumen and a short aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

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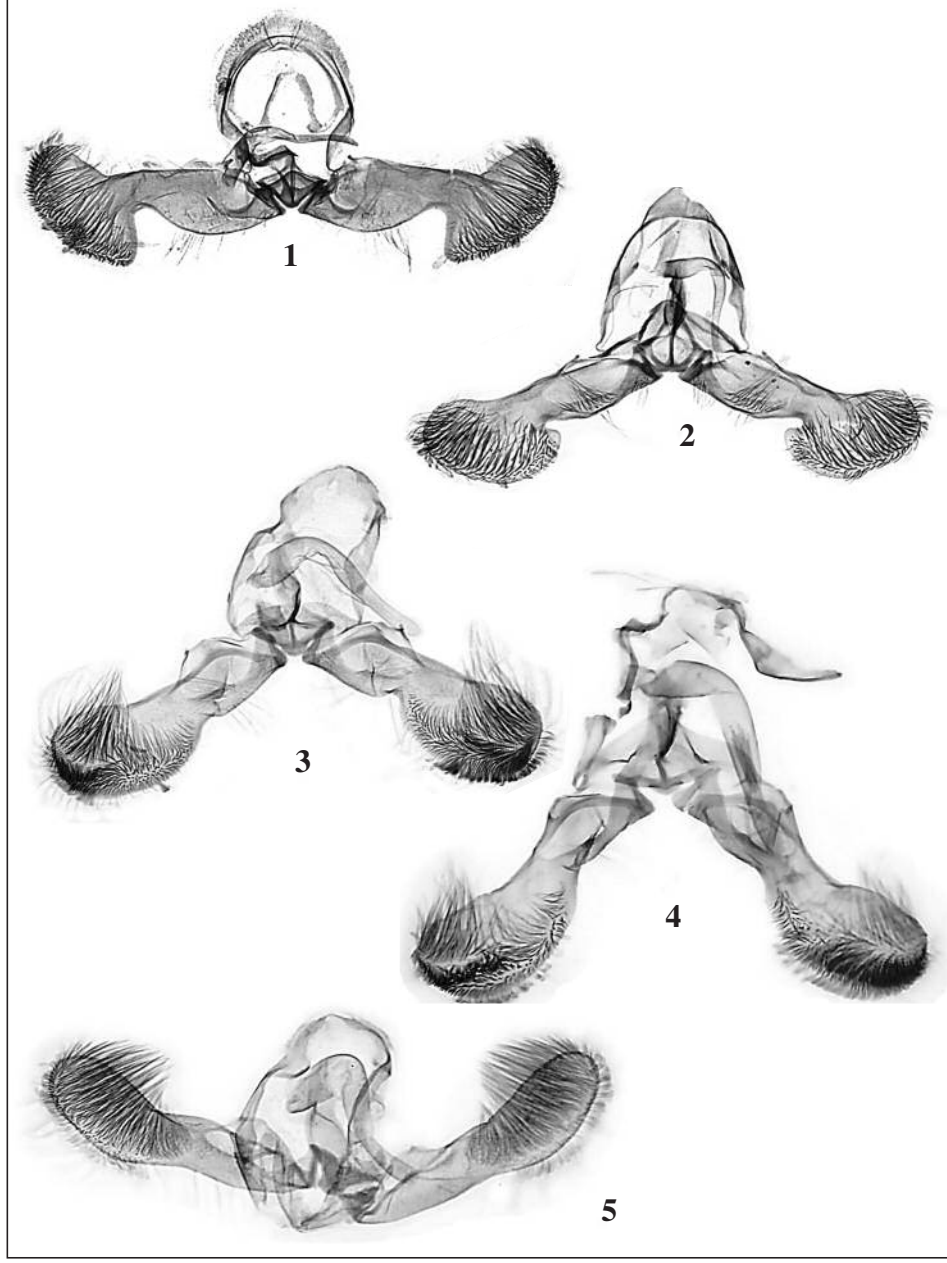
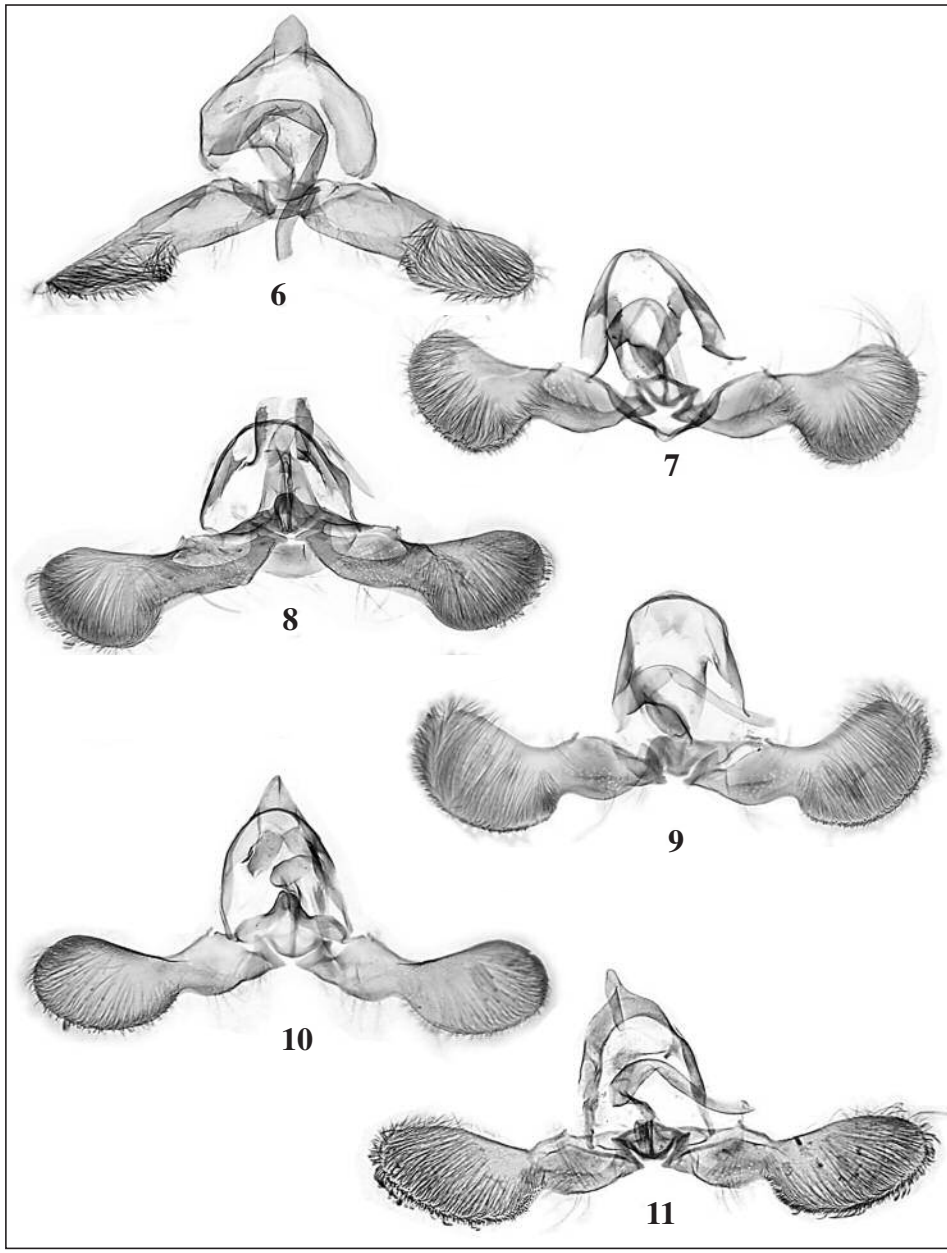
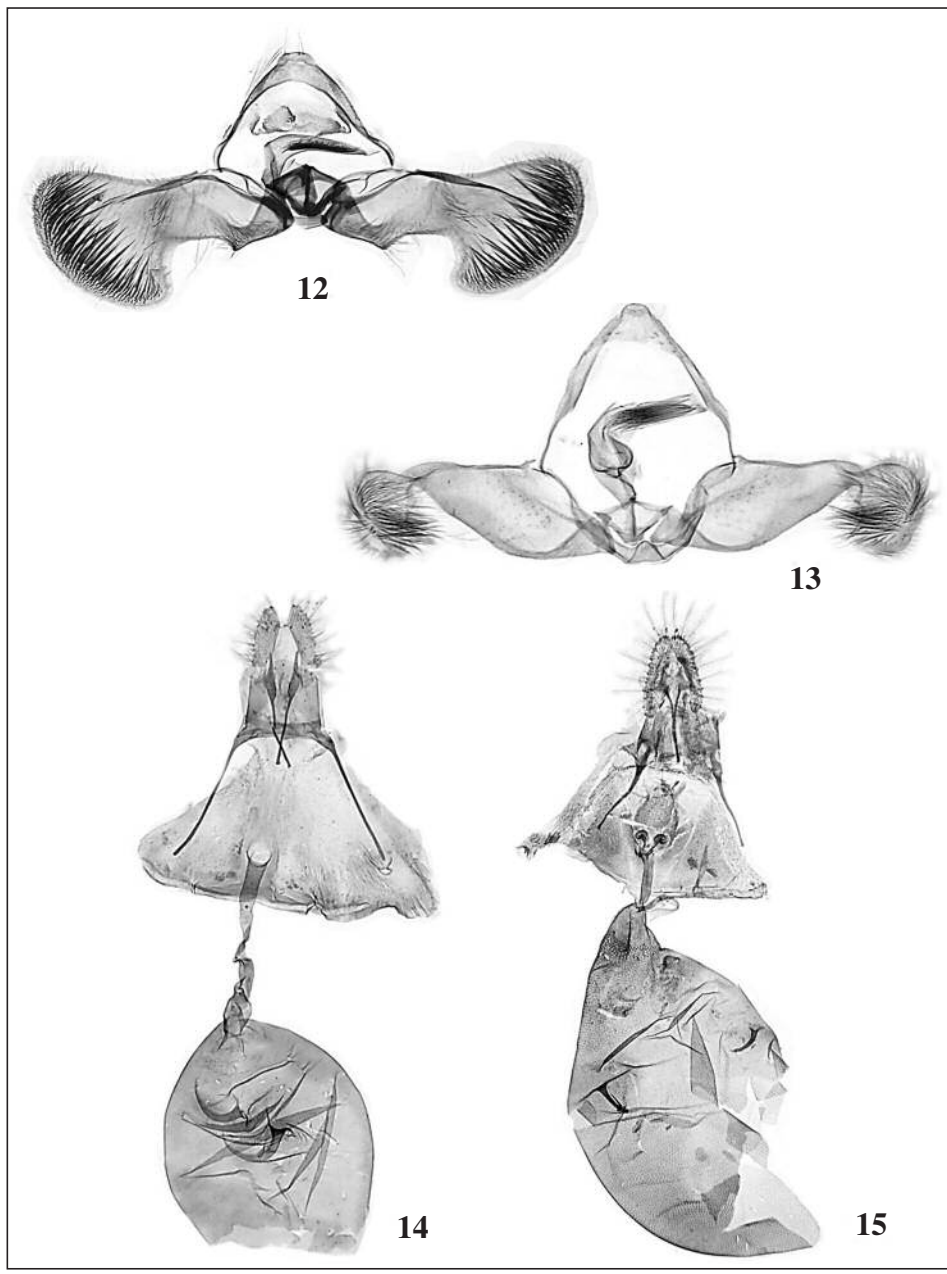


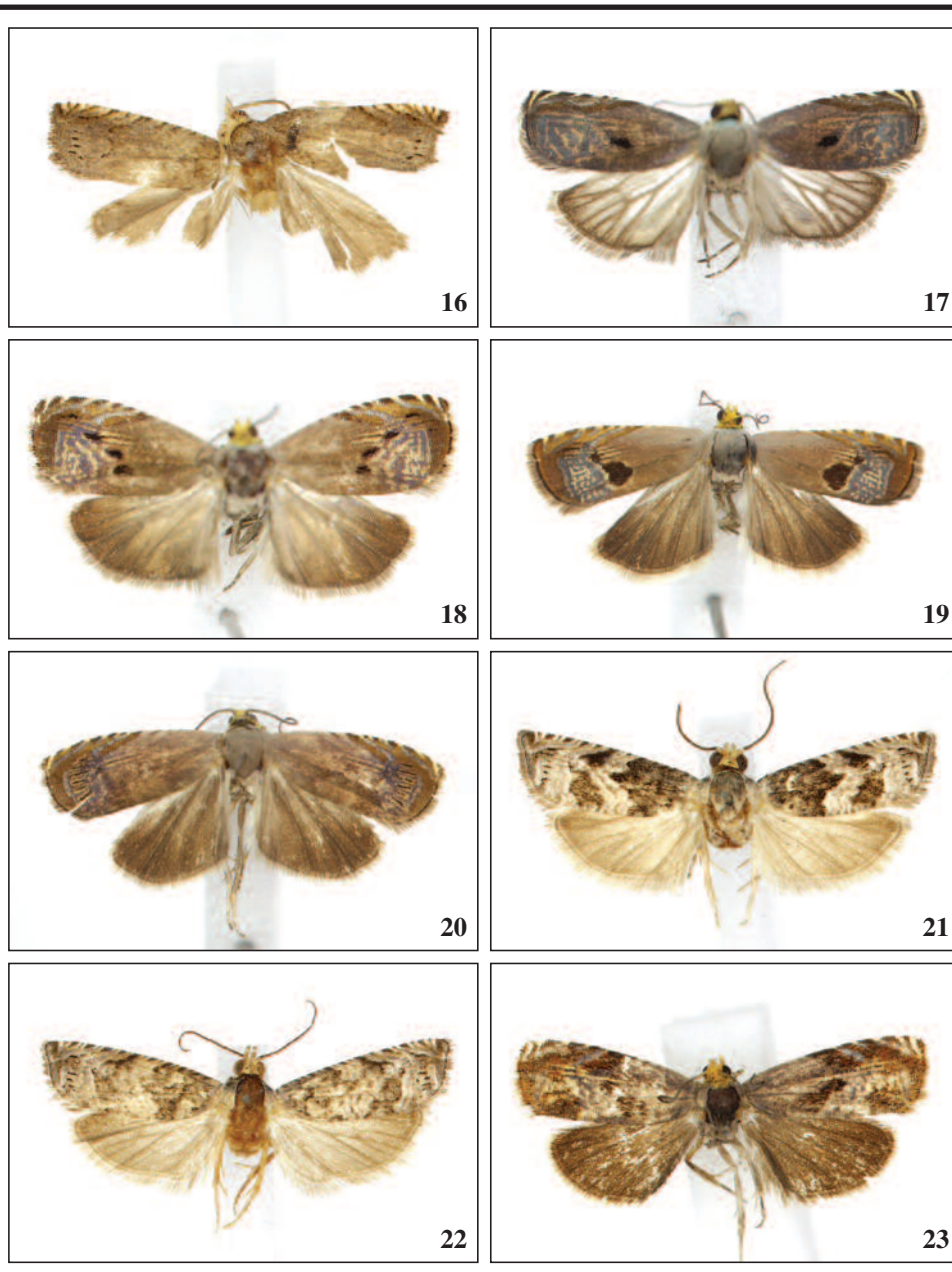
Figs 1-5.– Male genitalia *Cydia*: **1.** *C. atheta* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **2.** *C. bellatula* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **3.** *C. caena* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **4.** *C. imitor* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **5.** *C. etes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype.



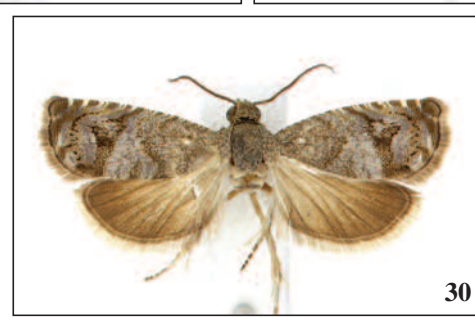
Figs 6-11.– Male genitalia of *Cydia*: **6.** *C. membrosa* (Heinrich), Puerto Rico, **7.** *C. henotica* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **8.** *C. pyraspis* (Meyrick), Brazil: Para, **9.** *C. telodes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **10.** *C. scotina* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **11.** *C magnuncus* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 12-15.– Male and female genitalia of *Cydia* : **12.** *C. palassa* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **13.** *C. imias* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **14.** *C. membrosa* (Heinrich), Puerto Rico, **15.** *Cydia telodes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., paratype.



Figs 16-23.– Adults of *Cydia*: **16.** *C. atheta* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **17.** *C. bellatula* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **18.** *C. caena* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., **19.** *C. imitor* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **20.** *C. etes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **21.** *C. membrosa* (Heinrich), Puerto Rico, **22.** *C. membrosa* (Heinrich), Texas, **23.** *C. henotica* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 24-30.– Adults of *Cydia*: **24.** *C. pyraspis* (Meyrick), Brazil: Pará, **25.** *C. telodes* Razowski & Becker, holotype, **26.** *C. telodes* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., paratype, **27.** *C. scotina* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **28.** *C. magnuncus* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **29.** *C. palassa* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype, **30.** *C. imias* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., holotype.